his arrest; for two other misdemeanors—alleged assistance rendered slaves to escape; and for two larcenies of the negroes. He would say to his friends on the other side, and with due deference the court, that the question is, what amount of it (looking to the circumstances of the party, it these misdemeanors under the laws of Maryand these misuemeanors under the mas of mary. the accused for trial. There was no evidence which would lead the court to believe application for bail is made in bad faith.

willing to mumble creeds night and day. I look The Court suggested that the venue be changed to Howard District, in the adjoining

"The counsel for the prisoner expressed them-"The counsel for the prisoner expressed themscives perfectly satisfied. Therefore the trial of
Chaplin is designed to take place (not earlier
than the next March term) in the Howard District Court, at Ellicott's Mills.

The witnesses for the State gave bail, \$3,500

for their appearance at the March term of

he court. We did not remain in Rockville until the Judge announced the amount of bail required to be given for the appearance of the prisoner, but learn from a friend that it was fixed at nineteen thousand dollars; and that there was no indication that bondsmen were in attendance. They may, however, be procured at an early day."

For the foregoing account we are indebted to

the Republic. THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

New York, November 17, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Franklin and Cambria both bring advices from London to the 34 instant, embracing much of interest to the reader who cens the journals of the day with the view of reflecting on what is going on in the Old World.

In advance of the interest felt in the threatening condition of things in Germany, stands that manifested in England concerning the Pope's last order in council; at least in the evident estimation of the liberal journals of the United Kingdom. Such is the only conclusion, as ridiculous as it is, to be drawn from the tone of every London daily. The Times, usually so dignified and frigid, joins in the chorus-wail which the sectarian and established-church press have set up, as though its main function was to fight the devil and his imps in the shape of my Lord Cardinal Wiseman and the Bishops for England created by the Congress of Cardinals. There never were men more blinded to their personal interest, and to the cause of religious freedom the world over, than are the sectarian preachers of England and their organs, in this matter of the reestablishment of the Roman Hierarchy in England and scotland. For, so sure as there is truth in the old saw-when regues fall out, honest men will get their due-as sure will a contest between the two great church establishments of Christendom tend to the abrogation of much that is corrupt in the ecclesiastical systems of the Old World. Whatever Rome may have been, she is now purity itself, when compared with the Episcopal Hierarchy of England; while the church establishment of Scotland, though far purer than either in the administration of its affairs, is founded upon as monstrous assumptions of right and power, and on as ridiculous absurdities in the way of ethics as ever served to justify or gloss over tyranny and the inculcation of the revolting superstition of

Though startling, these positions are very ea sily sustained. One has need but to reflect upon the many political and other temporary abuses of the English church system, the corrupt sale of its livings, their bequest or gift to dehauched sons and connections of the aristocracy, who spend their time and parish incomes upon dogs, horses, cards, and women of the town, rather than in the acis of charity for which such taxes upon the peothe were originally designed, to understand grown common in the United Kingdom, unless the church policy had become well nigh entirely divested of its original Christian character and demyn. True, the Church of England embraces learned, pious, and charitable divines; but not enough to prevent the prestitution of its influence to sustain unequal laws, the rights and interests of the few against those of the many, and the squandering of church rates upon debauchees in canonicals. I have to learn of the first liberal writer in England who has, within twenty years, pronounced the established church of the Kingdom aught but a clog to progress, a curse to the laborer, and a foul blot on the escutcheon of Christianity. But enough of this. Its temporal history is too well known to require argument to prove that it is but the tool of the privileged in

they are quite as monstrous and every whit as ridiculously absurd as those of Rome. Nay, more so. It assumes as much, upon much narrower grounds. The very pretensions which it pronounces to be "impudence" when asserted by Rome, it unblushingly puts forth in its own right. Surely, as a purely ecclesiastical authority, that of Rome is far most respectable. Isit not more ancient | more legitimate in its descent? most lineal and legal in its universal reign? most august and venerable in its traditions? There was a time when all Europe conscientiously fell on its knees at the nod of the Pope; and that time never was, when half of England alone acknowledged the spiritual authority of the Court of Bishops at Oxford or Westminster. So far as its authority under "Divine right" is concernedand under that plea only the Church of England bases all its claims to spiritual and temporal power-it must be utterly without weight in the cstimation of thinking men. I would not have the reader conceive that I value this right of either a button. But the English Church establishment, standing on that platform, must not wince when its right to be there is scrutinized. Overpowering rebellion to it, and successful treason to it, have generated all the other church establishments known to the miscalled Christian world They are but upstarts and mushrooms, when weighed in the balance from which the English Church itself deals out justice, or rather wrong, to the Dissenters of the United Kingdom.

itual power as the head of the Anglican church, possessed no more title to the religious vegeration of men, than did Victoria, a "miss in her teens," when by virtue of the same act of Parliament she became, in law, the successor of Peter the Fisherman, at least in England. It will be recollected, that not long since a pastor in the English church was arraigned by the bishop, and convicted in their sham spiritual courts of schism and heresy; and that the present Pope of the English church, that venerable, learned, and ous ecclesiastic, Victoria Regina, by virtue of athority which the law vests in her, as the ultimate and overruling interpreter of divine truth, reversed the court's decision-pronouncing him to be entirely worthy of spiritual acceptance-in a word, to be orthodox. "Orthodoxy," in its various phases in the civilized world, has murdered sands, robbed and persecuted millions, but t never did anything more ridiculous than placing such power in such hands. How clearly does this little piece of history prove that in England church government is an affair of state; a government machine, to be worked for political ends, rather than a link binding man to his Creator! The Pope has at least the plea of prescription, to stify his assumption of like authority, as well is the awe-inspiring advantages of advanced age, ong rervice in his profession, great learning, eputation for practical piety, &c. From the in stitution of his office, century on century ago, has been elected from a regularly ordained

to the creed, alone inspires any with capacity and power to the care of souls, comes but from "The Gazette," the herald's trumpet, and the act of a practically revolutionary Parliament. I trust no reader will here translate me to be

attacking Christianity, in whose great and im-

portant truths I believe as strongly as though

for true Christian liberty and undefiled religion for the most part among dissenters, and only while they are dissenters; for I have yet to find in the history of a dominant church anywhere, facts to prove that, when dominant, it was not proud, illiberal, fanatical, and oppressive in its dealings with the "rest of mankind" True, publie opinion in England and Scotland greatly modifies the administration of the power given to Episcopacy in the former, and Presbyterianto Episcopacy in the former, and Presoyterian-ism in the latter. But the snake is only scotch-ed—not killed. The praise they take to them-selves for abstaining from the use of their anti-quated power under the law, is undeserved; for they are restrained by a greater monarch than sits on the throne—public opinion. Even yet, according to the Athanesian Creed of the Establishment, all Unitarians are handed over to the devil once a month, with picty only surpassed by the ridiculous regularity with which the thing is done. Do they not even at this late day drag schismatic before their ecclesiastical courts, and punish his contumacy with fine and imprison-ment? The Thirty-nine Articles declare, plumply, that the Queen shall rule "all estates whether they be ecclesiastical or temporal, and restrain with the civil smord the stubborn." Why as essentially a part of the system of the Church of England, as of that of Rome! Open your prayer-book, unbeliever, at the "Visitation of the Sick," where you will read-" Here shall the sick person be moved to make a special confession of his sins. After which confession, the priest shall absolve him after this sort: By His (Christ's) authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins !? But the Kirk of Scotland, with all the admixture of quaint radicalism which has so happily crept into its administration of its holy office, is no less blasphemous and arrogant in its assumption of the power of God alone, than the other establishment. Nay, it is even more impu dently papistical; for it unblushingly declares (See chap. 30, sec. 2, of its Confession of Faith that to its officers the keys of Heaven are commi ted, by virtue whereof they have power respect tively to retain and remit sins, to shut the king-dom against the impenitent, both by word and dom against the impenitent, both by word and censures; and to open it to penitent sinners. In its 20th chapter, (headed, by way of throwing dust in the eyes of the people.) "Of Christian Liberty and Liberty of Conscience," it maintains that the Assembly of right possesses power to suppress "erroneous opinions or practices," by calling to its aid "the power of the civil magistrate." and its 231 chapter develves on the civil trate," and its 231 chapter devolves on the civil magistrate the duty of suppressing all heresies and blasphemies. Its 26th chapter, sec. 6, anathematizes the Pope with as sweeping assumption of authority to damn all the world besides as ever the Pope ventured to claim in the most blasphemous bull that ever emanated from the Vatican. For my part, I like to see the Kirk laying it on so "thick." It says, "The Pope of Rome is that Antichrist, that Man of Sin, that Son of Perduion, that exalteth himself in the church against Christ, and all that is called God." If this be not a bull of excommunication, thenthe rose does not smell as sweet by any other

But the truth is in the howl which the Churches of England and Scotland are now putting up against the effort of Rome to reestablish its long-proscribed hierarchy in the British Island, it admits the fact that it is frightened at its own shadow. Almost every one of the features of the Catholic polity against which they rail are faithfully copied in their own systems. They both arrogate to themselves the power of the confessional, however much they may be restrained in its exercise by a healthy public opinion. They are equally blasphemous in their assumption of the power of absolution, and cruel in their claims to the right to persecute. While the Church of Scotland claims to possess the "keys of Heaven," the lineal descendant of the Apostles. Verily, they see reflected back but their own image when

looking in the glass of Romanism. Yes, "new presbyter, is but priest writ large." It is a glorious thing, indeed, for practical Christianity, that Episcopacy in England and Romanism have at length grappled each other by the other, until nought but the true religious principles, which were the basis upon which the overgrown political and superstition-generating power of both have been reared, may be left of the two systems. In America, thank God! neither is dangerous to the rights of the People. Both, on the contrary, conduce greatly to the temporal and spiritual welfare of our people. For that, however, we may thank the influence of the axioms on which our political liberties are founded, not the churches themselves. Neither, indeed no church can be safely trusted with power or wealth, or the the ecclesiastical history of the world is but a lie. It is to be hoped that the day may never come when a church government shall threaten the abrogation of civil rights here. But that that day may never arrive, I trust that the removal of the claws of the two great monsters from the throat of the English nation may not only give it freer respiration, but that ere either may get another such clutch, they may strangle each other. We will then be at least safe, as we cannot otherwise be, in this age of unrestrained international communication-for now the pulsation of the heart of England is transmitted to America and India as regularly as that of the heart to the extremities of the human being.

The observers of the Continent have their eyes

intensely fixed on Germany, where matters wear an aspect that bodes commotion. I am not, however, a believer that the Kings will venture to play a bout at their old game of war-for they have too much to lose, in the aggregate, to indulge in that passime in 1850. They who combined against the people in 1840, are not yet sufficiently strong to come to blows over the division of the spoils, as they well know. Their armies may march and counter-march, but no gun will be

Prussia virtually holds Hesse Cassel, while the armies (combined) of Bavaria and Austria, sta-tioned on the Hessian frontier, have been ordered to enter the devoted Electorate—though Prussia has declared that her troops shall forcibly resist the armed effort of any other Powers to corce the Hessians to submit to the abrogation of their Constitution.

I shall not lumber your columns with details of the movement of the forces which Prussis, Austria, and Bavaria, have each despatched on this errand of interference in the affairs of this little Kingdom of some 800,000 sculs. In the aggregate however, they amount to full 200,000 men. Hesse is but the nominal cause of the difficulty between Austria and Prussia - their old rivalry for su-premacy in Germany being at the bottom of the

In France it is now thought that the Emperor of Russia has changed his mind concerning the propriety of forcing Prussia to resign her pretensions, since England peremptorily refused to become a party to the coalition between Louis Bonaparte and Nicholas, (with Frederick Joseph in the back ground) designed to overswe the Cabinet at Berlin into instant submission to the dictation of the Czar, which is prompted by noth ing save a desire to partition out Prussia after the fashion of the action of the Holy Alliances in

Recently, when the sovereigns of Russia, Ba varia, and Austria, were together, Nicholas pub-Prussia of late attributed to him. This way possibly have been but a stroke of diplomacy; but it certainly has changed the current impression of the Liberalists of the continent, as to the pur-poses of Russia. Nicholas even abstains from carrying out his late threats concerning the Denmark and Holstein difficulty; wherein, laying on Prussia the blame for the protraction of that af fair, he threatened to send an army to the aid of

fair, he threatened to send an army to the aid of "divine right" in that quarter, that in a single battle might restore peace by the annihilation of the weaker contestant—his mode of arbitration.

The attitude of the people of Hesse, doubtless, seems greatly to check the violent purpose of Nicholas. They remain quiet—as passive as lambs—offering no violence whatever to the agents of the Elector, though he has (by proclamation) deposed their civil officers one and all. The latter, however, under the protection of Prussia, continue to discharge their various functions, as though nought had occurred out of the usual course of affairs. So they afford no excuse for violence towards them. This is to my mind proof that the people of the continent begin

ence the position which this man occupies. The prisoner has been indicted for three misdemean-prisoner has been indicted for three misdemean-assault committed on persons who attempted ore assault committed on persons who attempted his arrest; for two other misdemeanors—alleged his arrest his a where clung to their property as to their lives, the thinking man concedes that they form an element in the Governments of the world which has sufficient power to assume for itself respect in all the changes in which society, everywhere, is ing. He who builds theories without due ce for the overwhelming influence of this undergoing. element, is an utopian, who cannot draw wisdom from the lessons of the past. From the day on which Christ commanded his followers to render unto Cæsar the things which were his, Cæsar has, in the main, succeeded in keeping that which he called his, amid all the various commotions and tribulations to which the world of Europe has been subjected. There is no reason to be-lieve that he is less able to do so now than heretofore. And, therefore, he who hopes to see ill-gotten wealth suddenly, violently, and permanently snatched from the hands clutching it, will be doomed to disappointment. Gradual changes in the laws of descent, of debtor and creditor, reforms and retrenchment in government expen ditures, &c, &c., are the remedy for the evils which flow from the unequal distribution of property, resulting from the feudal system, which has so generally disappeared from the face of Christian society. As we have learned the lesson, step by step, Europe must come to realize that equal justice and equal rights conduce immeasurably more to the happiness of all classes in a State. than largesses, exclusive privileges, "protection, and glory.

I regard the present bearing of the people of

France, amid the intrigues of those who would rule them by the "Grace of God," and of the people of the Electorate of Hesse, under the marching and counter-marching of the three great armies which stand ready to draw the sword over their difficulties, as proof positive that the masses of the old world have at length fairly entered upon the path which is to conduct them speedily the enjoyment of rights and privileges of citi zenship as perfect as our own; which, however imperfect perfectionists may regard them, have done most for the human race, and are destined still to scatter abroad greater blessings, unless those who entertain extreme opinions succeed in creating, far and wide, the fear that their doctrines will lead to the destruction of the benefits of government, which, as all acknowledge, are now enjoyed under the Constitution of the United

In France, the quarrel between Louis Napoleo and Changarnier is still open. The former com-plains as bitterly as ever, that the Commanderin-chief is not his "friend," meaning that he will not prostitute his authority to place the aspiring monkey on an imperial throne; while the other is as calm and as inflexible in his purpose of tak-ing neither lot nor part in the President's inues to debauch the army from its allegiance to the Constitution, as on the morning on which he left the parade ground because the troops shouted "vice l'Empereur!" The dismissal of General Nieumsger, second in command in Paris to Changarnier, because he issued orders, at a subsequent review, that the troops should abstain m uttering the treasonable cry the President desired to hear, turns out to be a promotion to higher command in the provinces—Bonaparte not having dared to come to an open rupture with the Commander-in-chief, whose virtual orders the nominally disgraced general was but carrying

The Orleanists and Legitimists are both hug-ging themselves in the belief that Changarnier, the impassible, is only opposed to the change desired by the Bonapartists, not to that for which each of these factions struggles. On the other hand, the Republicans after the fashion of Cavaignac are under the impression that the Commander-in-chief is acting in good faith to the Constitution and the Republic, being determined to permit no change in either, until, according to the present fundamental law of France, the nation, in 1852, shall determine what that chauge

shall be.

Changarnier was the bitter, implacable, and effective foe to the hydra-headed monster, Com-munism, while that had strength to seriously threaten the destruction of the liberties of France, in a return to "a la Lanterne" days. It was he who so recently rendered the absurdities and atrocities of Louis Blane and his co-plotters Our journals continue to print the harmless. He used harsh and perhaps illegal measures. But the cancer cating at the heart of out) upon the fact that he thus cured the evil then out) upon the fact that he thus cured the evil then threatening the direct consequences to the Republic. Another danger to France having sprung up—Louis Napoleon's intrigues to induce the army to proclaim him an Emperor—we find Changarnier applying a suitable remedy to that disease, and persevering in his treatment, under the frowns of the President and his immediate countillars. sellors. From the moment of his selection to be the internal Governor of Paris, to this day, I have been unable to perceive in his conduct the first sign of a leaning to either of the factions playing

for supremacy over the Constitution, as often as he has brought his iron will to bear to repress dangers threatening the State. I therefore con-clude that he is dealing fairly with his trust, and hope to find in him the saviour of the liberties of the people of France, than whom Paris contains no other half so well fitted; for there is less of the Frenchman in the composition of his mind and character, than in that of any other Gallic statesman or distinguished soldier of the age. He possesses the energy of the American and the steadiness of the Englishman — qualities most wanted, evidently, in the conduct of the French affairs of the day. Louis Napoleon and his minanarrs of the day. Louis Napoleon and his min-isters are evidently playing to force bim to re-sign; and the prevailing opinion is that they will compass that end, only, however, to insure his election to the Presidency of the Chamber by the united voices of all but the Bonapartists. In his hands, the functions of that office will be far more effectual for the defence of the liberties of the French, than his present authority, which is lewield power ten times as effective as that of the Presidency. In the hands of old Dupont de l'Eure, who has no opinion of his own, it is but a baga telle. But in those of Changarnier it will in

stantly become the palladium of the liberties France, if he so wills it are being made for the exhibition of wares and merchandise at the approaching World's Fair in London. Not only America and every State in Europe will be fully represented there, but Asia and Africa will have their due share of fabrica and products, to be compared with those of their more advanced rivals. This festival, which will bring together hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent and enterprising of all civilized nations of the earth, cannot fail to do much for the principle of unrestricted commerce; the talisman which is alone to work the abolition of war, if imperfect humanity is ever to be permitted

reach that stage of improvement.

By the bye, the political economists of Europe draw from the failure of our Congress to reinstate either principle of the Tariff of 1842 at its last session the conclusion, that the United States is fairly embirked on the free trade voyage. They estimate that the West will insist on better markets for her productions, by offering in return, in this country, better markets for those of the cutside world. A legitimate conclusion, truly. One not to be shaken by any efforts to form a coalition between those who want the public money for Western improvements and exclusive lar-gesses of the public domain, on the one hand, and those who want exclusive manufacturing privi-

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK

Washington Hunt, who was nominated by the Syracuse Convention, and who was proscribed by the managers of the famous Cass-Clay-Webster-Dickinson-Union-Cotton meeting of New York, on account of his avowal of hostility to the Fugitive Law, is elected over Seymour, Hunker Dem ocrat, who received their sanction and support, by a majority of two hundred and seventy. The other State candidates elected are Democrats-all but one. Barnburners.

The Congressional delegation stands: Radical Democrats 12 | Radical Whigs National?

In other words, 24 opponents of the Compromise policy, and 10 supporters.

The Whigs have an overwhelming majority the Legislature-62 Whigs, 44 Democrats, 2 In dependent and the "Nationals" are said to be so scarce that even by uniting with the Democrats they can do nothing.

cuse for violence towards them. This is to my mind proof that the people of the continent begin the foundation of those fregarded by far the greater part of Christendin to be the faithers of the faithful. What sensible man does not comprehend that, as an institution claiming to have rule over men's consciences and souls, that of the Roman primacy is far more respectable, rational, and intelligible, than the primacy of the present Queen of England? We must credit the former for being constituted.

This is to my mind proof that the people of the continent begin to understand their true policy. They have commind their true policy. They have commind their true policy. They have commind their true policy. They have comminded the continent begin to understand their true policy. They have comminded the continent begin to understand their true policy. They have comminded the continent begin to understand their true policy. They have comminded their

house. After a short time, the shepherd said the larger moreel of well-smoothed dead stone. He same words again, and the dog repeated his look-out; but, on the false alarm being a third time given, the dog got up, and, wagging his tall, looked his master in the face with so comical an expression of interrogation, that we could not help laughing aloud at him; on which, with a slight growl, he laid himself down in his own warm

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

The Nashville Convention met on Monday, the 1th instant. Mr. McDonald of Georgia had the chair, and opened the Convention with a Disunion speech. About fifty or sixty delegates were in attendance, from some half dozen States Up to last Saturday nothing was decided upon. Many sets of resolutions had been submitted, and and many speeches delivered. Langdon Cheves of South Carolina moved the following resolv,

Resolved, That a secession by the joint action of the slaveholding States, is the only efficient rem-edy for the aggravated wrongs which they now endure, and the enormous events which threaten them, in the future, from the usurped and now unrestricted power of the Federal Government. He followed this up with a speech plethoric

with blood and slaughter. Disunion and a Southern Confederacy were his themes. "We can scatter," said he, "our enemies like autumnal leaves. California will become a slave State, and we will form the most splendid empire on which the sun ever shope. Submit! The sound curdles the blood, and may God unite us!"

This aged Sempronius did not find many fol owers. Counsels of moderation fell from the lips of others. General Pillow was for the Union, and Mr. Donelson thought it best to acquiesce in the late "Adjustment." From the following telegraphic despatch, it would seem that a committee had reported in favor of Disunion :

NASHVILLE, Nov. 17. During Saturday the proceedings were mostly confined to the discussion with regard to the adoption of the committee's report.

Gen. Pillow opposed the report. He thought that, great as were Northern grievances, he did not and could not justify such measures as were reported by the committee; nor could he subscribe to the resolutions offered by the delegation from Alabama. He wanted an explicit qualification on the subject, to know precisely whether the onvention was for Union or Disunion. In this point must it be resolved. While this discussion was progressing, the Convention adjourned until

Monday, the Convention again mer, closed its deliberations, and adjourned size die, without any provision for reassembling. The sum and substance of its doings me; be gathered the following telegraphic despatch received by the editors of the Southern Press : NASHVILLE, November 18, 1850.

The Convention adjourned to-day after adopting a preamble, the same as offered by Governor Clay of Alabama, and resolutions framed from those of Mississippi. They affirm the right of secession, denounce the acts of Congress as unjust, and recommend the General Congress of the Southern States to maintain the rights of the South, and, if possible, to preserve the Union. No time for reassembling designated.

We do hope that the fears of our neighbor of the Union will be somewhat allayed by this " most ame and impotent conclusion."

"Three wise men of Gotham And if the bowl had been stronger. My song had been longer.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

Music-Newspapers, &c. SATURDAY November 16 1850

Our journals continue to print the most extrav agant eulogies of Jenny Lind. It is provoking West," to which he was invited by the Bishop, as with what quiet superciliousness the critics pass his guest, on his first arrival in this country. French society required the knife, and that in-stantly. When he applied it, reactory Europe to the conclusion, that out of that Swedish chest mentioning. How painfully exercised they seem in finding phrases to tell the charms of their idol! How learnedly and twistifiedly they talk! Ah, Jenny! your own beautiful and limpid soul, in which all things doubtless reflect their true proportions, must be not a little nauscated, if you see what these men write about you. The commentators on the Bible, to say nothing of those on Shakspeare, are a mere pinch to them, at finding in you what you never dreamed of yourself. How can one have the true artist ear, say they, and not thrill with pleasure at those cavatinas and arias? What in the range of music can be compared

One day as Socrates, with his ugly face, his simple air, and his demon, was standing in the public place at Athens, two citizens, who had been edified at the temple of Mercury, came by. How can that rascal, said one to the other, imagine himself to have religion, when he neither sacrifices sheep nor goats?

I advise each and every young person early to commence the study of music, and persevere in its practice and enjoyment all their days. I advise everybody to go once or twice in his or her life to hear Jenny Lind, and to a grand opera. I also advise them to remember the following bits of philosophy:

Music, in the legitimate sense of that term, exists independently of technical music, as much as language exists independently of grammar-or, perhaps I might say, just as poetry exists independently of rhyme. The science of music, with all its rules and conventionalisms, may at times | denied that much good has resulted from each of be almost disgusting to the purest and highest appreciation of the surpassingly beautiful reality which those rules are the mere shadow of. What are called musicians—and great ones, too—have frequently no music in them. The players who play heroes and enthusiasts may be contemptible everywhere but on the stage.

Nor is there any truth at all in the popular notion about vocalists, that the best ones are they who have the most brilliant voices, running up and down several octaves, and performing the same feats with sound, that leapers and tumblers and "India rubber men" perform with their limbs. Such voices are curious to hear, certainly. But a voice hardly more than ordinary may possess a sweetness and music entirely beyond the other. It may possess the soul of music, which that other, with all its compass and clearness, and its tricks. may not. Or, if it do, the development of the highest sentiments expressed by music can rarely be aided by very remarkable vocal powersthough that development can be, and generally is, marred by them. They are a mere parade of what one might style exceptional voices-and can claim admiration only on the principle by which the common and vulgar taste admires colossal statutes, when it would not notice those of true and natural proportions, however exquisite the work should be. Now, colossal statutes of the human form, though fine the details of the work, can never be truly admirable, for they start on an unnatural and false idea from the first. As to this ornamental vocalization that puts frantic so many white-gloved hands now-a-days, it only becomes agreeable after the same process that is required to make the highest seasoned turtle soup, and other elaborately prepared and intensely spiced dishes, become agreeable. Nevertheless, let those who will cat turtle soups and spiced dishes. And to those who fancy the costacy of trills and shakes, and other vocal gymnastics, let there be the like freedom. But if there stand, here and there, any simple man, with a hearty appetite both for dinner and music, let him also say, if his judgment impels him, that he does not think spiced dishes the truest aliment, nor amaz-

ing strokes of the voice the truest aussic.

For it is a truth, great and beautiful, that God bestows none of the highest order of gifts and blessings with a rare hand, or to special favorites. On the contrary, talents of gold, and endowments of silver, are possessed by every human being, if he did but know it. Their development is cheap and their feeld always against They involve. and their field always a-walting. They involve pleasures pure as the summer sky, warm as the sunshine—besides being as universal and at about the same price. What an almost inconceivable ninny is man! He turns from feasts where an-gels might become drunk with the joy and beau-

tires in an hour by the side of the eternityreminding sea, or among the kingly forests or imperial hills; but days are too narrow for his delight at the painted landscape which he hangs on his parlor wall. He amuses his children with tales of Gog and and Magog, while the sage acme of his own desire is the show of Wealth and Fashion.

An evening journal of the highest character demands that I should specify the newspapers which can be bought. I wish all questions were susceptible of such an easy answer. The answer is—omnes, or all!* All can be bought, if you make the price high enough. The means are various. None but the greenest bungler will suppose that one is to call upon the editors of the Evening Post or Tribune, and put fifty-dollar bills into their hands, in the same matter-of-fact way that you buy your winter's coal. I don't believe that nere money would swerve the men I have just named one inch from a course they determined on, and considered right, in morals or politics. The Herald, however, the Son-all the Sunday papers, and a large majority of the rest, weeklies and dailies, are by no means difficult to be Nor need there be any superfluous delicacy or seating round the bush. Show them the cash at

once, and tell them what you want.

If any one is to be admired for this, it is the Herald. That print boldly and plumply puts up its favors to the highest bidder. Positively no puff" appears in its columns until paid for has a job printing concern, and the paper lauds only those public amusements which give it their bills and other work to do. So much for so much, is the rule; and all that daily talk about its independence and devotion to the public interest is imply "camphene." The course it has for a year or so pursued upon the questions at issue between the Slaveocracy and the rest of the American people, is paid for, just as it pays its lawyers in libel suits. And a man (such was in m hage that department, and now manages it. That accounts for the prosy commonplaces, and lethargy of style, which mark most of the Herald editorials on these stirring and mighty questions; for Bennett himself is one of the wittiest and most polished writers of the time. You can invariably tell when his finger is in anything, by the sparkle, keenness, and champagny twang that

What I have said about our newspapers, I mean to be understood literally. Newspapers are things Poverty, Disgrace, and Death, useless and power-less to move them or silence them. And it is sublime when we see how often this sort of men act as the leaven that at instrumenth the whole Those megnificent creatures of course, you cannot buy for any sum of money that could pos-

sibly be named. But it would be easy to name the sum that, if there were any object to be gained, would, to use a military phrase, spike their battery; and, at least, compel them to build a new

*Our lively correspondent must not be too sweepin The exceptions he subsequently makes are well made. - Ed

FROM OUR CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENT.

Father Mathew and the Temperance Cause-Jenny Lind in Cincinnati-Census Returns-Ohio Elec-CINCINNATI, November 14, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: The expected and much-desired visit of Father Mathew to our city has been postponed until next spring. A letter was received from him a week or two since, by Bishop Purcell, stating that the condition of his health would compel him to leave St. Louis immediately for a Southern climate. We have learned since that he has gone to Florida, intending to spend the winter there. He expresses the most profound regret that he cannot visit at this time the "Queen City of the

It is a matter of general regret that F: Mathew could not make his visit among us this fall. His influence might have been exerted most beneficially in behalf of the cause, which never needed a revival more than at this time. Our City Council, after discussing the subject at several of its sessions, declined appointing a committee to welcome and escort the Rev. Father to the city. This was all consistent enough with their

past proceedings. After recently licensing one hundred coffee-houses at a single sitting, and replenishing the treasury for a year past, without reserve or stint, from the traffic in liquor, it would have been the height of inconsistency to have prehave been the height of inconsistency to have prehave been the height of inconsistency to have pre-tended any sympathy with the Apostle or his be-nevolent movements. It could not, however, have been worse than the invitation of the proprietors of the Burnet House to the Rev. Father, to become their guest on his arrival here - an establishment in which more intoxicating liquors are drunk daily than at any other place in the city, and which has in store a stock of wines and brandies amply sufficient to set up a wholesale dealer! The incongruity and inconsistency of the position of both parties would have been too palpable not to strike the most careless observer.

An effort which promises success has been commenced in the city, to give a new impulse to the Temperance Reform. The Washingtonian movement in 1841 and 1842 superseded for a time the old Temperance Societies, and this again was supplanted by the various orders of the Sons of Temperance, both of which had features objectionable to many of the earliest and best friends of the cause. With all their faults, it cannot be these organizations; but they have had their day, at least in this section of the country, where the Divisions of the "Sons" remaining have little more than a nominal existence. They have certainly proved insufficient for the open, out-ofdoor, aggressive movement, which the times demand. By common consent, we are falling back upon the good old-fashioned mode of Temperance upon the good old-fashioned mode of Temperature operation, which, in the opinion of many, ought never to have been abandoned. A society has been formed, called the "Queen City Temperature believes a plan of operations Society," with efficient officers, a plan of ope for keeping up public meetings, employing a city missionary, publishing statistics and appeals, building a Temperance Hall, and making vigorous efforts to push forward the reform. A meeting a few evenings since, to perfect these plans, was well attended and enthusiastic, and we have reached the enthus and second the enthusiastic, and we have reached the enthusiastic, and we have reached. son to hope that, relying upon argument, persua-sion, and appeals to the intelligence of men and their consciences, a steady impulse will be given to the cause, more permanent in its effects than any interest or excitement produced by the novelties and clap-traps which have too often been resorted

to to sustain this noble enterprise.
It is known that Jenny Lind will certainly visit us the approaching winter. The same plan will be adopted which has been pursued in the Eastern cities - that is, the man who has the most money to spend for notoriety will have an opporas he pleases, at auction, and thus get his name into every paper in the Union. There can be little doubt that Barnum will find it to his advan-tage to come here. Almost everything in the way of concerts and vocalism succeeds among us, espe-cially in the winter season, when we have a con-stant succession of entertainments of this kind, which have been well patronized, from the Hutchinsons down to the negro minstrels.

The census returns come in slowly — a city or

town here and there, or a county, being reported as completed. The increase of some of the Westas completed. The increase of some of the ern towns in population in the last ten years will be astonishing to many of our Eastern friends.

Milwaukie, Wis. - 1,712 Quincy, Ill. -Buffalo, N. Y. -2,319 12,805 Erie, Pa. 3.412 The returns for the last ten years show a most

next in population to Cincinnati. The compara-6,071 Cleveland 10,135 10,192

It is not until the official returns of our elections are published that we can learn anything definitely as to the real amount of the Free Soil vote. The whole vote in Ohio for Edward Smith. the Free Soil candidate for Governor, was 13,826, which is more than could have been reasonably expected. The first nominee declined, and at a late day Smith was nominated, but the intelli gence not generally spread, nor any exertions

nade to bring out our vote except on the Reserve The complete returns show the vote for Governor to have been-Reuben Woods (Democrat) William Johnston (Whig) Edward Smith (Free Soil)

121,095

This is less by thirty thousand votes than the number cast for Governor in 1848. It will be seen that Wood falls short 1.830 votes of a major ity of the popular vote, and that the Democratic and Free Soil vote together makes a majority of 25.823 over the Whig vote cast for Johnston.

From the New York Evening Post. COL. BENTON'S SPEECH AT ST. LOUIS.

We have by telegraph the following synopsis of the speech which Senator Benton pronounce before the Democracy of St. Louis on Saturday, the 5th instant. We expect to publish the speech entire in the Evening Post on Wednesday next,

or earlier : Colonel Benton commenced by stating that he left Missouri just previous to the commencemen of the last session of Congress, under a pledge t renew in the Senate the discussion of the nullification resolutions of the last General Assembly. He had never redeemed that pledge, and the time had now come for him to tell the reason why he yers in libel suits. And a man (such was in bargain) was sent on from Washington to the Hon. John C. Calhoun sinking into his grave, versy with a dying man, and after his death he would not attack him. He suffered the time to pass without opening the discussion, and soon there was no occasion for it. The object in view had been accomplished in a

manner more agreeable to him. Mr. Benton stated that the object of opening the discussion in Missouri was to wake up the people of the United States to a scheme for the dissolution of the Union, got up in the United States Senate; and the laof paper, and type, and ink, and presses—material substances, purchasable by money, in more ways than one. Not but God has vouchsafed to the world a certain sort of men whose organization and world a certain sort of men whose organization and variety of the Union themselves. He said that take care of the Union themselves. He said that Messrs. Taylor, Clay, and Benton started, standing upon the platform of common sense, reason, sublime when we see how open this sort of men act as the leaven that at isself examents the whole lump. Well, a few of these characters stray into the editorial profession. Leggett was one of them. Whom shall I mention after him?

These mergificant creatures of course were bills bundled together into what was called the

Mr. Benton then alluded to the struggle, and final separation of the bills, and their passage separately. The long session was wholly caused by Mr. Clay's changing ground on a vital pointthe separation or conglomerate consolidation of the different measures. Mr. B. then reviewed the proceedings of Congress on the slavery ques-tion. The loss of the public funds, consequent upon the protracted discussion, he attributed to the Omnibus. The session opened violently— disunion speeches were made, and many Southern members who were under the influence of disunionists, were deluded into the belief that the North had determined to abolish slavery. The daily speeches, votes of, and intercourse with Northern members, created a different feeling and quieted the Southern members; and all good citizens would likewise be quieted, if they could go to Congress, and meet Northern members, face

The exposition of the Mexican laws showed Northern men that the Wilmot Proviso was unnecessary—therefore they abandoned it. Again, mounting the Omnibus, he gave his reasons for voting for and against its measures, when sepa-rately presented; also the action of the most prominent members of Congress. He gave to Southern Senators the entire credit for saving California. They wanted her divided, wanted her defeated, but would not sell their votes to the great Father and Benefactor of all. Omnibus for that purpose. If they had so voted, calamities that would have followed. and to them let the honor be ascribed, not to him larger portion of the State (This part of his

Col. Benton then alluded to the meeting at St. Louis, to celebrate the passage of the peace measures, which not only bestowed praise but censure. He did not allude to himself, for that came, of course, from the opposition Whigs and Nullifiers but they censured General Taylor, by implication resolution which applauded Fillmore and He also did General Taylor justice on another point. He believed General Taylor sincere in his declaration that he would not remove from office for opinion's sake; and whenever a case was laration. Such removals, doubtless, were made; but he must have acted from information, and was liable to be misled. Colonel Benton cited as proof, the case of Dr. Heap, Consul at Tunis, and re-asserted that Gen Taylor refused to make removals on political grounds; and that's what American Presidents ought to do. Mr. B. then alluded to his absence from the Senate during the passage of the bill, and gave his reasons for not voting. He believed the bill to be injudicious, but was willing for his friends to try it. He voted with them, to make it suitable to them. There was no constitutional objection to it, and he did not wish any drawback from his opinion. missing one vote, by those who were so indifferent to other bills that they missed nearly every vote. Colonel Benton then reviewed the rise and progress of Nullification in Missouriprogress of Nullification in Missouri—commen-cing as far back as 1832—under the head of "Plots one, two, and three." The latter is the present,

and most bold and dangerous of the three—its ob-ject is the separation of the North from the South. Under the pretence of Northern aggression, he himself was the object of attack. He appealed to the People to appear and decide at the August election, against the nullifiers. Though nomi-nally counting thirty odd representatives, there is little more than one-third that number in favor of nullification and secession, as remedies for po-litical evils. The rest are Union Democrats, who are deceived, and will come right of themselves. Of the thirty odd nominally elected—he made the declaration without fear of contradiction, for he had examined the case of Jefferson City, and in every case where an anti-Benton man was elected, it was done by combination votes, under a pledge to go with the majority of the Democ-racy. Further—there was not a county in the State, where an anti-Benton candidate can now be elected on an anti-Benton Democratic ticket. He stated that his six months' speaking in Missouri had stirred up the People of the Union, and prevented a separation of the States. It had also prevented Missouri from sending delegates to the Nashville Convention. He was very severe on the acti-Beaton party. He thought their course was characterized by hatred to a man - diabolical and infernal - and neither Whigs nor Democrats should affiliate with them. There were twelve in the last Assembly opposed to him, and about the same number in this. Most of the others are in banks, on benches, and in nullification caucuses. There are few besides; and between them and him, now and forever, are high walls and deep ditches—no fellowship, communion, or compro-mise. This is the watchword of the anti-Benton men. Now, they will compromise upon any man but Benton. That is, having failed to destroy him, they will buy him, and give him all the offihim, they will buy him, and give him all the onces in Missouri as purchase-money. The devil
was a compromiser—he offered to compromise
with Christ, by offering him all the land in the
world—although the devil did not own one foot
of it. So it is with the anti-Bentonians—they
do not own one office in Missouri—yet they offer

all. He again alluded to the Union meeting in St. Louis, brought in Mr. Clay, and handled all without gloves. He concluded his speech by a reference to the various bills that had already been passed, and would hereafter be presented to in his account of his voyage up the Nile, gives an amusing instance of the singular opinions held by

sailors. He says: "On arriving at Kench, we gave the crew a feast, consisting of an old ram, preferred by them to younger mutton, because stood more chewing." my The Boston merchants are famed for their enterpris and shrewdness; but, among them all we know of no one who deserves greater praise than GEORGE W. SIM

his liberal advertising and small-profit system, he has built up the largest Clothing Establishment in the country.

of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, November 18, 1850. Flour market active at \$4.68 a \$4.75 for comnon State brands. Southern, \$4.94 a \$5.064

Genesee, \$5 a \$5.1236. Rye flour, \$3.44. Corn med, \$3.1236 a \$3.18.

Wheat steady. Genesee, at \$1.20. Michigan white at \$1.15; red at \$1.04 a \$1.05. Oats, 43 a 45 cents. Rye, 85 a 86 cents. Corn quiet at 71

Provisions steady. Pork at \$11.62 for mess, and \$5.62 for prime. Lard at 73% a 77% cents; generally held at 5 cents. Bucon firm—sides, 61% a 63% cents; shoulders, 51% cents; hams, 71% to 9% cents per pound. Tallow firm

PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1850. Flour is in fair demand at \$1.91 a \$5 for comon standard brands; extra brands, 85.50 a \$5.86 Rye flour scarce and in request at \$3.50.

meal, \$3 a \$3.06⁴4.

Grain in good demand—wheat at \$1.06 a \$1.08 for red, and \$1.10 a \$1.16 for white. Corn steadyold yellow at 67 a 68 cents, and new yellow at a 60 cents. Southern oats, 36; and Northern, 40 a 42 cents. Rye firm at 80 cents per bushel. Provisions in good request-mess pork at \$12 cash, and \$1225 on time; prime, \$9 a \$9.25. Bacon sides, 61/2 a 65/4 cents; shoulders, 51/4 a 5 cents; and hams, 8 a 10 cents per pound. Lard

firm at 8 cents per pound. Wool in active demand-common unwashed at 4 a 25 cents; tub washed, 35 a 36 cents; finer grades, 46 a 56 cents per pound.

Baltimore, November 18, 1850. Bof Cattle—at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2.75 her 100 lbs on the hoof, equal to \$4 a \$5.25 net, nd averaging \$2.50 gross.

Hogs-at \$1.87 a \$5 per 100 lbs. The market

Flour and Meal .- The flour market dull. How ard Street at \$4.6834. City Mills nominal at

Grain.-Prime old red at \$1.02 a \$1.03 ordinary to good, \$1 a \$1.02; Pennsylvania red, \$1.06 a \$1.07 for very prime. White wheat \$1.10 a \$1.15 to \$1.18 for all qualities. Sales of old white corn at 60 a 62 cents, yellow 63 a 64 cents, new white 56 cents, yellow 58 cents. Oats 33 a 38 cents. Rve 75 a 76 cents.

Provisions .- There is a steady demand. Sales of mess pork at \$12. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5 sides, 6%; and hams 8 a 10 cents per lb. Lard is firm at 7% a 8 cents, in bbls and kegs.

63- TO YOUNG MEN.

Pleasant and profitable employment may be obtained by y number of active and intelligent young men, by applythe undersigned. A small cash capital will be to commence with. Every person energing in this case will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the prospects for a liberal profit are unsurpassed. For par-

dars, address, post-paid, FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nussau st., New York.

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young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the schoolroom, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to in terest them on all great subjects connected with the well-being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer-ing, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reversnce for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the

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It is desirable that the names of subscribers be next in with as little delay as possible. All communications must

MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C., October 15, 1850,

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SHORT ARTICLES. Female Doctors. Governor John Jay. Pence Society. A

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its insuence extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

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